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In the development of the stamen we read in the same language. The lower leaf from which the short though main peduncle in the inflorescence appears, is typified by the petal. The common peduncle is represented by the filament, and the cup-like gland at the middle stands for the bracteole of the bipedlicels. Here one of the flower buds—probably the outermost and weakest in the normal development—wholly disappears, the innermost becomes the upper part of the filament, the next node may be at the connective, and then the theoretical floral leaves proceed to form the anther. The incised bract is reduced to the fringed cup-like gland from which the stamen proper springs.

A close examination of the stamen gives some further facts in support of this theoretical view. When a branchlet is produced from a branch, it is necessarily more slender than the parent branch. The upper half of the *Mahernia* filament is more slender than the part beneath the gland, and, while the lower portion is smooth and membranous, the upper is minutely hispid—variations which we might only expect in distinct internodes. Only for its actual office in supporting and appearing in the direct line of the stamen, we might critically call the lower portion a peduncle, and the portion above the gland the stamen proper.

And we may conclude, after a whole study of the subject, that in many cases superimposed stamens are the development of theoretical axial buds at the base of the petals, and not the result of an interjection of an extra whorl of leaves for which there would be no warrant in phyllotaxy.

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JANUARY 19.

The President, DR. LEIDY, in the chair.

Fourteen persons present.

*Mastodon and Llama from Florida.*—Prof. LEIDY directed attention to some fossil bones, being part of a collection now at the Biological Department of the University, recently received for examination from the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey. The collection was made by Mr. W. H. Dall, near Archer, Florida, in a locality discovered by Dr. J. C. Neal, who had previously sent specimens to the Smithsonian Institution, and others directly to Prof. Leidy for identification. Some of these specimens had been brought to the notice of the Academy, as indicating a species of rhinoceros and of a horse, to the former of which the name of *R. proterus* was given, and to the latter that of *Hip-potherium ingenuum*. In the collection recently received are numerous bones and well-preserved teeth of the rhinoceros, mostly limb bones, among which are fourteen well-preserved astragali.

Some of the specimens exhibited are those of a mastodon, apparently a previously undescribed form, although upwards of

a half dozen distinct species have been characterized as pertaining to North America. An unworn crown of a last inferior molar tooth resembles most nearly that of the *Mastodon angustidens* of Europe, but is much larger. It has the same number of crests, but the fifth is proportionately much more developed, being divided into two lobes, about two-thirds the size of those of the fourth crest. It is also much larger than in *M. andium*, and has its lobes proportionately more robust, and is provided with a well-produced external basal ridge.

The following are comparative measurements of what appear the most closely allied forms :—

	Fore and aft.	Transverse.
Florida mastodon, . . .	9 inches.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>M. angustidens</i> , . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>M. andium</i> , . . .	8 inches.	3

Small fragments of tusks indicate the possession of a band of enamel, as in the *M. angustidens*. For the species, the name of MASTODON (TRILOPHODON) FLORIDANUS was proposed.

Among the fossils are several isolated teeth, and bones apparently indicating three species of Llama. Judging from the astragali, one was about the size of the existing South American species; another, of which there are five astragali, as large or larger than the camel, and a third of intermediate size. The measurements of the astragali are as follows :—

Large species,	Length, 100 mm.	Breadth, 70 mm.
Medium do.	“ 65 “	“ 42 “
Small do.	“ 50 “	“ 35 “

The three species may be distinguished by the names of AUCHENIA MAJOR, MINOR and MINIMUS.

Among the fossils is an astragalus of *Megatherium*.

#### JANUARY 26.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-four persons present.

The following were presented for publication :—

“On a Giant Conorbis from the Oligocene Deposits of Florida,” by Angelo Heilprin.

“Notes on the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the Southern United States,” by Angelo Heilprin.

Roland D. Jones, M. D., was elected a member.

Charles Wachsmuth, of Burlington, Iowa, and Alfred M. Mayer, of Hoboken, N. J., were elected correspondents.

The following were ordered to be printed :—